BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1864. NO. 26.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the daily terms of subscription to the Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	....	[illegible]
" 3 months	....	[illegible]
" 6 months	....	[illegible]
Weekly paper, 3 months	....	[illegible]
" 6 months	....	[illegible]

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1864.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

On *Propositions and Grievances*—Adversely on a memorial from citizens of Rutherford county in regard to the distillation of grain. Favorably on an engrossed bill to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors.

On *Military Affairs*—Reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Home Guards, &c. Ordered to be printed, together with the bill reported yesterday authorizing the Governor to send the Home Guards beyond the limits of the State.

A resolution instructing said committee to enquire into the expediency of asking the Confederate government to refund the amount expended by the State in enforcing the conscript laws, referred to said committee, was reported back with a statement that a resolution of a similar kind was under consideration in the other House, and asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

BILLS, ETC., INTRODUCED.

Mr. Odom, a bill to exempt from taxation certain property belonging to orphans. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Warren, a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a clerk.

Mr. Ward, a bill to levy a tax in kind for the support of needy families of soldiers. Ordered to be printed.—*Propositions and Grievances.*

Mr. Matthews, a resolution to adjourn 19th inst., to meet again on the third Monday of March, 1865. Mr. Miller moved to amend fixing the day of adjournment on the 22d inst., to meet again upon the call of the Governor.

BILLS, ETC., ON THIRD READING.

The bill to incorporate Blackmer's Lodge, No. 170, in Buncombe county.

Mr. Horton said he did not believe in making speeches for Buncombe. He had been a member of the Legislature thirty years ago, and had never yet made a speech for Buncombe. He did not intend to do so now; but he would appeal to the Senator from Buncombe, who had introduced the bill to change the name by striking out Black and inserting White. He did not like the present name. He was in favor of preferring whites to blacks. Moreover, as a lodge for whites both the Senator from Buncombe and himself could join. He also wanted the bill to provide that all white women of respectable standing should be entitled to admission in said Lodge. He hoped the Senator and himself were both fitten for admission now; if not they should strive to make themselves so in order to get into the company of ladies whom, while they could not call them "honey" they could take by the hand and call "sister." The bill passed.

Resolution in favor of D. M. Key, of Madison county. Passed, rule suspended, and passed third reading.

RESOLUTION ON ITS THIRD READING.

A resolution to refund amount of taxes overpaid by John Elam. Passed.

MATTERS FROM THE HOUSE.

A number of engrossed bills were received from the House and read a first time. The bill for the relief of Fowle, Love & Co. was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Wright, Warren, Hall, Wiggins and Leach. [The bill provides for issuing duplicate bonds of the State in lieu of some thrown into the sea to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.]

Message received transmitting a statement of the Bank of North Carolina, with a proposition to print.—Concurred in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. Pitted, the vote by which the bill to regulate salaries and fees passed yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill was laid upon the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. McLean, Folk, McMillan and Wheeler.

Mr. Shepherd, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill in relation to the Public Treasurer, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules; also a bill to be entitled the Revenue Act. [This bill levies an ad valorem tax of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate and slaves in 1862, with the usual exemptions. The reporter was unable, from merely hearing the bill read at the desk, to obtain a correct statement of the specific taxes laid by the bill.]

The bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday next, and thereafter from day to day until disposed of.

A bill authorizing an increase of the rates of toll on the Hickory Nut Turnpike was reported from the Committee on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes, and had its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Headen the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report at the earliest practicable period upon a resolution heretofore referred proposing to subject members of the Legislature to Home Guard duty.

Mr. Lyle introduced a resolution to restrict members in debate to ten minutes time. Lies over under rule.

Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, resolutions in relation to an honorable peace—opposing reconstruction and requesting the President to appoint Commissioners to proceed to Washington City, during the winter, empowered to treat for peace, &c. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Confederate relations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Horton, of Watauga, a bill to provide for keeping in repair public roads in Watauga county.

Mr. Boyd, a bill to incorporate Leaksville Lodge, Ancient York Masons.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to amend the law authorizing the appointment of flour inspector for the town of Fayetteville; also a bill to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to supply said town with water.

The following engrossed bills also had their 1st reading in this House, viz:

A bill to incorporate the Jamestown Cotton Mills; a bill to incorporate the Kavanaugh Button Factory and Machine Shops; a bill to legalize an order of the special court of the county of Bertie; a bill to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery Company; a bill to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woolen Mills in the county of Richmond, and a bill to incorporate Chicora Collegiate Institute in the county of Robeson. The last of these passed its 2d and 3d readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, presented a petition from one K. J. McCurry. This petition stated that petitioner was an old man, afflicted with a chronic disease of many years standing, and that the supply of whiskey he had on hand at the commencement of the war was now exhausted. The petitioner for these reasons prayed permission to distil from corn a few gallons of whiskey for his own special use.

On motion of Mr. Carson this petition was referred to the Committee on Propositions and *Grievances!*

The House adjourned until Monday 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Secretary of War has decided that wearing apparel, that is to say our night cap, our old shirts, old trowsers, &c., are not subject to taxation. We thank thee, O Trenholm.

The *Mississippian* says that the doctrines set forth in the letter of Mr. Boyce are the same as those held by that paper, and by them the editor expresses a willingness to rise or fall.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9.—New York and Baltimore papers of the 9th (?) received.

Lincoln's message is published in full.

He says the condition of our foreign affairs is reasonable and satisfactory. We have strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents in Mexico. There is a good prospect that the inter-oceanic route via San Juan will soon be re-opened.

After enumerating the South American republics, with which our relations are of a most friendly nature, he solicits authority to furnish a gunboat to Liberia, the cost to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. The noble design of telegraphic communication between America and Great Britain has been renewed with the full expectation of its early accomplishment.

The rebellion in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operation of officers of this government and other States.

He says that the ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened, and it is hoped that foreign merchants will resort to these and other open ports rather than pursue contracts and trade with other ports closed by a lawful and effective blockade.

Unforeseen political differences have arisen in the Brazilian and British ports which are now in course of adjustment.

Notice has been given that the United States will increase her naval armament upon the Lakes.

The public debt on the first of July was nearly eighteen hundred million dollars, held for the most part by our own people, and has become a substantial branch of national though private property.

After reference to various subjects of no general interest to Confederate readers, Lincoln notices the continuance of the war with results which he regards as important.—He recommends a proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

He refers to the result of the recent election as an evidence of the purpose of the people of the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union.

The election returns show that the great majority of men who compose Army and Navy state living the we are gaining strength, and if need be maintained interest with insurgents indefinitely.—[So the dispatch reads—Ed.] It is the public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority unchanged, or as we believe unchangeable.

On careful consideration it seems to me no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of a severance of the Union, which we cannot voluntarily yield. Its issue can only be tried by war and be decided by victory, but the Southern people can re-accept union, and the amnesty offered one year ago is still open to all on condition to make a free choice.

In conclusion, Lincoln says that he will not retract or modify his emancipation proclamation, and in stating a single condition of peace he means simply to say that war will cease on the part of the United States government whenever it should have ceased on the part of those who began it.

[The above dispatch is so badly "balled" up that we can make but little sense of it, but we do not think that the operators in the Raleigh office are to blame, for we have the Wilmington *Journal*, containing the same telegram, before us, and find that the sentences that we can make nothing of are left out. The fault is somewhere between here and Richmond, or at that place. We do not like to complain but we have had so much of the same sort recently that we find ourself getting a little vexed.—ED. PROGRESS.]

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—United States papers of the 8th received.

The "Herald's" news summary says the armies under Thomas and Hood still confront each other in the vicinity of Nashville.

Tuesday there was skirmishing and heavy cannonading on both sides.

Both armies are strengthening their respective positions.

On Monday Hood sent a flag of truce to Thomas, proposing to exchange prisoners. The latter replied that the men he had captured had been sent Northward and were beyond his control.

Hood's headquarters on Tuesday were six miles South of Nashville.

Rousseau and Milroy held Murfreesboro'.

A body of rebels assaulted the Block House near that place on Monday, but were driven off with the loss of six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

Detroit is again greatly excited by anticipations of a raid from Canada.

Lincoln made a short speech on Wednesday night to a serenading party. He had no good news to tell them yet—had no bad news—but the most interesting news now is from Sherman. We all know where he went in at but we can't tell where he will come out. He proposed three cheers for Sherman.

The New York gold market is excited by a bill introduced into Congress prohibiting speculation in gold and by the tone of Lincoln's message. The latest quotations are 242.

On Tuesday guerrillas captured and burned a schooner and steam-tug off the mouth of Warwick river, 16 miles above Fortress Monroe.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Dec. 9.—Lieut. Baylor, of the 12th Va. Cavalry, attacked two companies of the 21st New York Cavalry, near Millwood, Clarke county, on the 4th, and killed and captured 40 Yankees and captured 39 horses.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The main body of the enemy's raiding column is in the vicinity of Jarratt's, 36 miles south of this city. Fighting has been going on there to-day, but the result is unascertained. Our forces hold Bellfield and the bridge is strongly guarded. The enemy destroyed Sussex Court House on their route and seized horses and cattle everywhere.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—The "Whig" says that in spite of the snow, rain and mud there are strong indications this morning of active operations on the lines below Richmond. Our forces were in line of battle. The enemy were driven from their exterior works on our left this morning.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—The affair on the lines below Richmond yesterday was only a reconnoissance by Grant and Longstreet. Results unimportant.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c, &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12 tf

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommeded by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchison,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro,' N. C.
July 25-dtaw&w1m

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Lenoir County.

J. F. HARTSFIELD
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEfendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

in the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

in the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 13, 1864.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $13 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds	7 05
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	wollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head	800 00
House rent	per room per month	30 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	6 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	600 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	600 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 25
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	3 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	3 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring foward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-w1tdtf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	....$3 00	One week	....$18 00
Two days	....6 00	Two weeks	....[illegible] 00
Three days	....9 00	Three weeks	....54 00
Four days	....12 00	One month	....72 00
Five days	....15 00	Two months	....144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Important Sale

OF

VALUABLE NEGROES

At Auction.

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM on Tuesday next, the 13th Dec., about 30 valuable NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Girls, Boys and Children, among them a good Blacksmith, a good Shoemaker and some Cooks, House Servants, Field Hands, &c.

Taken altogether the most valuable lot of negroes offered for sale in this market for a long time. Persons in want of valuable young negroes would do well to attend this sale as a rare chance is afforded to supply themselves.

They are sold for no fault.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 6 dtd Auctioneers.

NEGROES

At Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, WILL BE sold, in front of our Sales Room, one negro woman, 30 years old, an excellent Washer, Ironer and Seamstress; one negro man, 44 years old, good Field Hand; one woman, 37 years old, with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 8-eodtd Auctioneers

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

Notice.

A SPECIAL AGENT WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 18th instant, for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christman offering by their friends at home. EDWARD WARREN,

Dec 9-d6tw1t Sugeon General North Carolina.

For Rent.

THE LARGE AND PLEASANTLY SITUATED DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J D Pullen; also the Dwelling occupied by E A Whitaker, and the Coach Shops near the said houses. This property will be rented for the ensuing year at public auction, on THURSDAY, 22d instant, at the store of Messrs Creech & Litchford

Possession given January 1st, 1864. Dec 9-eodtd

☞ Standard copy

Mountain
BUTTER
Mountain
APPLES
Mountain
CIDER
Christmas
CAKES
At
WYNNE & JORDAN'S
Dec 10-dtf

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.

Nov 21-d2w&wtd

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H A. DOWD, A Q M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and [illegible] either large or small quantities, or I will pay the [illegible] cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

For Rent,

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE on Fayetteville Strett adjoining Mr. Jas. M. Towles, is for rent for the ensuing year. T. H. SELBY.

Dec. 3-dtf

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1864.

[illegible] THE CROSS MARK.

[illegible]

The News.

We refer to our telegraphic columns and the extracts from Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina papers for such news as has reached us.—We [illegible] of fighting beyond Weldon, but we have nothing beyond what will be found elsewhere in this paper.

Legislative Summary.

Nothing of much interest was done in the two Houses on Saturday last. The Revenue bill was reported in the House. A motion for an adjournment on the 19th inst. to meet again in March was laid upon the table in the Senate. See proceedings.

Carrier's Address.

The *Daily Progress* will be furnished for one year to the person who will furnish us an acceptable Christmas Address for the Carriers. The manuscript must be handed in by the 22d inst.

Mr. Stipe's Resolutions.

The following resolutions protesting against the overthrow of State Sovereignty and civil liberty, were offered in the House, by Mr. Stipe, of Forsyth:

Resolved, That we endorse and reaffirm the patriotic resolutions adopted by the last General Assembly of this State, protesting against the unconstitutional acts and usurpations of the last Congress which, are in the following words:

Resolutions concerning certain Acts of the late Congress of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That, while the people of North Carolina have ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the administration of the Confederate government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause in order that we may have a speedy and honorable peace, they view with deep concern and alarm every infraction of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and this General Assembly doth, in their name, protest against such infractions as of pernicious example and fatal tendency.

Resolved, That the act of the late Congress, entitled "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republican government which requires a separation of the departments of power, clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the surrender of the vital principles of free government, in a war waged on solely to assert and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no "conditions of public danger," present or prospective, probable or possible, can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That the act of the same Congress, entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress and the Executive, is destructive of State Sovereignty, and imports an assertion of power on the part of Congress to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

And, whereas, this solemn protest of a sovereign State against placing such arbitrary powers in the hands of the President, instead of being heeded by him, is followed by the demand of the most absolute and despotic powers which are nothing less than that the freedom of the press, which, in all free Governments, is looked upon as one of the great bulwarks of civil liberty, shall be placed under his control, and that, except by his will, there shall be no exemptions from military service, even of officers of a Sovereign State, thereby evincing a determination to consolidate all power in his hands and to strike down the freedom and the sovereignty of the States by making the personal liberty and action of all State officers subservient to and dependent on *his will*, and thus arrogating to himself the power to regulate and control the domestic affairs and internal concerns of the State which belong exclusively to the States themselves. Therefore be it.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to protest, in the name of the *Sovereign State*, against placing such arbitrary powers in the hands of the President, and against the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and should Congress, regardless of their protests, confer on him these despotic powers alike destructive of the liberty of the Citizen and the sovereignty of the State, that they are hereby instructed to withdraw from Congress and return to their homes.

The loving brothers, the *Confederate* and the *Conservative*, are both not only satisfied but rejoiced at the election of Hon. Thos. S. Ashe as C. S. Senator. Well, we are sure we are. True, we preferred Hon. E. G. Reade to any other gentleman in the State, and so stated, but after the first few ballots we saw there was no chance for him or any other prominent member of the Conservative party, and we so stated to several of our friends; for we knew that the Executive and a few of his particular friends had blocked the game. Mr. Ashe is a gentleman of ability and integrity, and had we been a member of the Legislature we do not hesitate to say that we would have preferred him to either Gov. Vance or Mr. Gilmer. We are satisfied with Mr. Ashe.

ULTIMATUMS.—Wonderful as it may seem President Davis and President Lincoln agree entirely in one thing, viz: Davis says "fight it out" and Lincoln says "fight it out." These are the ultimatums of the two Presidents, and it is plain that the States must fall back upon their own sovereignty and arrange a peace, or suffer the struggle to go on until one of the parties shall subjugate the other.

Yankees Advancing on Kinston.

We learned last night that a dispatch was received here late yesterday afternoon, stating that a Yankee force was advancing on Kinston and within [illegible] miles of the place. We heard nothing as to the strength of this force, but suppose it is nothing but a raiding party, and we [illegible] doubt but the necessary force will be [illegible] to drive it back to Newbern. [illegible]

DEATH OF COLONEL C. C. BLACKNALL.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Col. C. C. Blacknall, 23d N. C. Regiment. A letter from his brother, Dr. G. W. Blacknall, to the [illegible] says:

"It becomes my painful duty to tell you of the death of my brother, C. C. Blacknall, Col. 23d N. C. Regiment. He died recently in Winchester, Va., from the effects of a wound received in battle at that place. He fell in the enemy's hands but was treated with great kindness and consideration. Nothing was neglected that could have been done to promote his comfort."

Col. Blacknall was not only a gallant officer, but a noble hearted, high-toned gentleman. He was a man of pleasing address, of fine intelligence and noble impulses—widely known and highly esteemed. He was among the very first to answer the call of his country—has braved death at the cannon's mouth on many a bloody field—was three times a prisoner, and at last, in the fourth year of the war, fell, nobly doing his duty. He leaves an interesting family and many, many friends, to mourn his loss. We commend his stricken family in their affliction to Him who has promised to be a friend to the widow and a father to the fatherless. Among the many jewels our State has sacrificed upon the altar of the country none were braver, more gallant or devoted than Col. Blacknall. May his spirit rest in peace.

FROM GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

MORE FIGHTING ON THE SAVANNAH & CHARLESTON ROAD.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD ARRIVED.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

We have Augusta papers of the 8th but they contain but little news

The following items are from the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 8th:

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Our only advices from the progress of the enemy consist of rumors that they are crossing the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry, in Effingham county, about fifty miles above Savannah.

Our scouts on yesterday brought in several prisoners captured near the river some forty miles below this city One of them was a Captain, and a dashy looking fellow

WHO WERE THEY?

A gentleman who was on the east side of the Savannah river on Tuesday, near Brow's Ferry, states that about two hundred cavalry made their appearance on this side early in the morning.—They drove to the river and appeared to be reconnoitering. He believed them to be Federals. If so they were probably examining the ferries, which we learn are all vigilantly guarded on the Carolina side. We believe they will find the passage over the Savannah a hard road to travel.

BALLOONING.

The quid nuncs were busy last night speculating on the appearance of a balloon in the direction of the coast, which passed towards the southwest. Some with keen optics declared that it was as big as a house. It is possible that it was a signal from Sherman or the fleet.

The following letter is from the *Constitutionalist* of the same day:

NEAR CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH R. R.,
December 8, 1864

On Thursday last the Yankees made another attempt to cut the C. and S. R. R., at Grahamville, but met with their usual misfortune.—They advanced with a force estimated at about six thousand whites and negroes, with eight pieces of artillery and a few cavalry. They were allowed to approach to within about fifty yards of our works, when we opened upon them with eight pieces of artillery, charged with double headed canister, causing them to retreat much faster than they advanced.

They afterwards made another charge upon our front, and two upon each flank, but each time they were signally repulsed, our boys driving them under the cover of their gunboats, not giving them time to stop for their knapsacks and blankets, which they left to the rear when they charged our works.

The brunt of the fight was borne by the Georgia State troops, who behaved nobly and fought like veterans. Their behavior was the admiration of all who saw them.

Our loss, as near as I can learn, was eight killed and fifty-two wounded; that of the enemy very heavy. Two hundred dead were found in front of our works, and numbers were scattered along the road for two miles.

We took but two prisoners. The first question they asked was, "Where is Sherman?" They were briefly and politely informed that Sherman was in ——, the place where there is a large number of Yankees.

It was evidently their intention, in case they succeeded in gaining possession of the railroad, either to hold it permanently or to march on to the relief of Sherman, as they had with them a large quantity of tents and camp equipage, and most of their knapsacks were filled with bacon.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 7th says:

We hear of quite a gallant acheivement of our cavalry in front of Osterhaus' corps, Sunday last. A marauding party of Yankees, two hundred strong, who had been robbing everybody within their reach and were returning loaded with plunder, were attacked by four hundred of our cavalry, under Col. Prather, and, after a severe engagement, completely routed A portion of the party were in buggies and carriages, which they had stolen, all of whom, amounting to thirty, were captured. A considerable number were killed and wounded. The Yankees were pursued by our men and driven into Osterhaus' camp, in which they took refuge. Osterhaus sent out a regiment of infantry to repulse Prather, but the latter, after a brief engagement, captured the whole of them. He was about making away with his prisoners and rescued booty, when he was attacked by the whole corps and compelled to abandon his captured men in order to save his own. The thirty-first taken [illegible]

Our loss in the two affairs [illegible] killed and seven wounded, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Charleston *Mercury* of Friday says:

Up to a late hour last night, the passenger train from Savannah had not reached the city.

We learn, however, from persons who arrived in a freight train, about seven p. m., that severe fighting was going on at noon near Pocotaligo. It was also stated that the enemy had reached Coosawhatchie, and after fighting the greater part of the day, had been driven back by our forces at that point. We cannot fully vouch for the correctness of these statements; but there is no doubt that hostilities have been actively renewed on the line of the road. We await further particulars to-day.

Gen. Beauregard arrived at Charleston on the evening of the 7th and left immediately for the scene of hostilities on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

LATER.

We have Augusta papers of the 9th but they contain but little additional news.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Friday says:

It is rumored in the streets this morning that Sherman's main force is at Number two-and-a-half, on the Central Railroad. This is about twenty-five miles from Savannah. If this is correct, both armies are now within about ten miles of each other. Brisk times ahead.

A gentleman who has just come up the river about eighty miles, informs us that no Yankees have crossed the river between this city and the point from which he came. He reports that the Federals are burning everything in their way.

No Yankees have been at Demere's Ferry, or the vicinity.

It is stated that the telegraph operator at Station Two and a Half, fell back yesterday to Station Number Two.

Of the situation the *Constitutionalist* of the same day says:

There was some slight skirmishing near Coosawatchee, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad yesterday.

Sherman's columns are very much scattered. At last accounts, Hardee was skirmishing with the enemy's advance in Effingham county, while Wheeler was hacking and pegging away at the rear guard, no less than forty miles this side. A corps of the enemy is foraging on the west side of the Ogechee. From this disposition of forces, it will be seen that the hostile corps are sprawling over a large space, and not a little demoralized.

We take it, that now is the golden opportunity for Hardee to strike. If he should delay much longer, Sherman will have ample time to combine his fragmentary divisions and deal us a solid blow.

The impression prevails that an attempt to cross the Savannah river, at or below Sister's Ferry, will be made. Precautions of a novel and formidable character have been taken to prevent the execution of such a design.

The end is rapidly culminating. By the first of next week, Sherman will have terminated his eventful march. Whether successful or not, the future alone can demonstrate.

If the armies were confronting each other within twenty miles of Savannah on Friday, an engagement must have taken place before this time, and Sherman must either have made the coast or had his army hurled back, beaten and demoralized. Let us hope the latter.

FIGHTING AROUND SAVANNAH.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Friday says:

All the other passing events of the war are, for the moment, subordinate in interest to the operations now progressing on the important lines of railroad which form the main avenues to Savannah.

It is certain that Sherman's advance yesterday had encountered our forces, under Gen. Hardee, at or near Station No. 2½ on the Central Railroad, about twenty miles from Savannah. Severe fighting was going on yesterday forenoon; but we have no trustworthy intelligence whatever in regard to the result. Various rumors concerning the engagement—some favorable and some otherwise—were afloat yesterday; but as we are satisfied that they were merely sensation stories, we refrain from repeating them, and await more authentic accounts.

From the line of the Savannah Railroad we have news of a more definite character. On Tuesday, it seems, the enemy advanced to a point about one mile from the railroad, and about five miles from Pocotaligo. Here they were met by our forces, and speedily driven back, with some loss. The movement is believed to have been a reconnoissance merely; for, during Tuesday night, the enemy retired to their entrenchments, and could not be seen next morning.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning a force, consisting of the Citadel Cadets, Captain Thompson, and the 47th Georgia, the whole commanded by Major J. B. White, of the Cadets, were ordered to advance and reconnoitre the enemy's position. This they did, in gallant style. The Cadets deployed as skirmishers, and the enemy, surprised, apparently, at the vigor and boldness of the attack, retired some distance before our advancing line. Soon, however, the Yankees were heavily reinforced, and discovering the number that were opposed to them, turned upon our men, who, in turn, were themselves obliged to retire to their works near the railroad. They were pursued till dark to within one mile of the railroad, where the enemy halted and entrenched themselves strongly.—They held that position unmolested during Wednesday night and Thursday. It is not unlikely that the fighting may be renewed to-day; but we have confidence in the ability of our forces to hold the railroad in any event.

Amongst our wounded in the fighting on Wednesday were six of our gallant young Citadel Cadets. Their names are as follows: Lieut. A. Coffin, A. R. Heyward, Joseph Barnwell, A. J. Green, W. J. F. Patterson and B. C. McCarty. They were brought to the city on Wednesday night, and all are tenderly cared for and doing well

The Savannah *Republican* of the 8th says:

There was heavy fighting again yesterday at two points on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—at Coosawhatchie and between there and Pocotaligo—and the report is that the enemy [illegible]

[illegible]

From all we can learn, there [illegible] in the Tuesday's fight and we suffered [illegible] from the enemy.

A [illegible] Article.

We have so often spoken on the food question and so little attention been paid to what we have said by those in authority that we have dropped it, but as the following from the Wilmington *Journal* may fall on good ground and bring forth abundantly, we copy it:

The people must be fed. We have no hesitation in asserting this. They can't be fed now by the results of agricultural labor here at home. We can't import from abroad, and we can't transport domestic produce for any distance even within the limits of the Confederacy.

We are not now going to utter more complaints, for to that sort of thing we are as much opposed as anybody—more so than most people. We know the high—the paramount importance of providing for the public defence—for Confederate safety, and are willing to yield all that can be yielded for that object. But there may be differences of opinion in reference to the policy—we do not mean the military policy,—for of that we do not pretend to judge—but of the general policy pursued in carrying out measures looking to the safety of the Confederacy. Very many most intelligent gentlemen, farmers and others, have spoken to us recently of the great liability to failure in the matter of provisions likely to be produced in this section by the withdrawal of the white men, called out, and kept out as Junior or Senior Reserves, Home Guards, Light Duty Men, or whatever else may be their classification. We have been earnestly spoken to on this subject by more than one, two, three or a dozen. We have no doubt of the truth of what has been told us so far as New Hanover and Brunswick are concerned, and we see no reason to doubt what we have heard as to other sections of the State.

We cannot pretend to enter into the merits of the case, since with most of the circumstances connected with it we are only partially acquainted. It is not for us to suggest, much less to apply a remedy When we have brought the matter respectly to the public attention, and especially to the attention of those who are better able to judge of all the facts, and possess the power to deal with them, we must presume that we have done all that devolves upon us, and all that is proper that we should attempt to do. We would merely repeat, in concluding, the sentence which we employed in commencing—The people must be fed. Unless that is done, the Confederacy is done. The army has been likened unto a serpent, because it is a huge thing that crawls upon its belly. Without you attend to the belly. The army is used up, and so are the people, and so is the cause. People cannot long be *beli-gerents* after they have ceased to be *belly-gerents*.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS WELDON.

The Petersburg *Express* of Thursday says:

A heavy column of Yankees, composing infantry, artillery and cavalry, left our front night before last, and moved out on the Jerusalem Plank Road. They were reported yesterday morning at Proctor's, some twenty miles distant, and still in motion. Elated by the success of the raid on Stony Creek, Grant has probably started out a larger and better equiped body of troops on a similar expedition further down the Weldon Railroad. That it is a raiding party, we have little doubt, but its destination is unknown, save probably at headquarters. This column is said to embrace a large force of infantry, with a [illegible] of artillery, but a small force of cavalry. If such is the case, we cannot think the expedition is destined for any distant point, as to venture far in the interior with infantry almost alone, would render it an exceedingly dangerous one. We shall hear something further to-day, and hope to chronicle its utter defeat and failure.

Grant may, possibly, intend this movement, as a diversion in favor of more important operations elsewhere on his lines. He may take advantage of it to bring on his attack, on the north side of the James, where, it is positively stated, he has been receiving and massing large bodies of troops.

This movement was the only one of any interest occuring on these lines yesterday. In fact the day passed off with much more quiet than usual, and not until late in the afternoon, was the sound of a cannon heard. The day was gloomy and rainy and unpleasant for any kind of action.

LATER.

The *Express* of Friday gives the following facts and speculations concerning the movement on the Weldon Railroad:

The grand raiding party which left our front on Tuesday night, and marched down the Jerusalem Plank road, is still advancing. The column consists of the Fifth Corps, two divisions of the Second Corps, fifteen regiments of cavalry, and an abundance of artillery. Preceded by the cavalry, the entire column crossed the Nottoway river at Freeman's bridge, twenty-three miles south east of this city, and struck through Sussex county in an oblique direction towards the Weldon Railroad It is reported that Sussex Courthouse was destroyed on their route, and other depredations and outrages committed. A portion of their cavalry was engaged in skirmishing with our forces at or in the vicinity of Jarratt's depot yesterday, with what result, we were unable to ascertain. The force that appeared there was probably only a detachment from the main body, which was moving down the road.

The nearest destination of this column is believed to be Bellfield, an important depot about forty from Petersburg, and twenty miles from Weldon. There is at this point, one of the most substantial and costly bridges on the road, and the enemy may attempt its destruction with that of the buildings about the place, and such stores as they may find. They may, however, endeavor to strike the road at Hicksford, and move onwards, destroying the track as they advance. [illegible]

[illegible] We do not believe [illegible] that this heavy column of [illegible] is a mere raiding party. We think a bold and rapid dash will be made on Weldon and a strong attempt made to effect a permanent lodgment there. [illegible] A day or two will fully develope the intentions of the enemy.

The Sixth Corps from Sheridan's Army is now in our immediate front, having relieved the second corps, which has gone towards Weldon. The greater portion of Sheridan's army is believed to have joined Grant. Everything points to stirring news, and doubtless the next few days will be marked by the most momentous events of the campaign.

Good News from Hood.

If the following, which we find in the Augusta *Register* of the 9th, be true, Gen. Hood is indeed doing a good work in Tennessee; and if his successes be as represented we hope to hear of some of that uprising in that State which has been so often and so long promised:

Persons who have arrived recently from the Army of Tennessee, direct, report that we gave the enemy a sound whipping at Franklin. Forrest has been playing mad-havoc with their rear, while our main army was striking their front.—The prisoners captured by us are reported to number six thousand. This is seeing the New York "Herald's" one thousand, and going five better.

A dispatch from the army says the men are all in fine condition, and have an abundance to eat. The land is said to be overflowing with provisions.

The spirit of this army is unconquerable.—They are on the soil of the Old Volunteer State, many of them have their faces homeward, and it will be a terrible force that can repulse them.—Thomas cannot hold them back.

THE BUSHWHACKERS AND TORIES.—A gentleman writing to us from Wilkesboro' 8th instant, says:

"A terrible state of affairs has been inaugurated in our county within the last few days.—Men professing to be Home Guard have come across the mountains to search, as they say, for stolen property and to put down the 'robbers.' They were carrying a high hand and burning out a number of suspected persons on Roaring River, which excited the citizens on Mulberry, and caused a small body of them to move in the direction of the 'robbers,' as they termed them, which resulted in a conflict on Cane creek, in which Lewis Sebastian, P. M. at Hay Meadow, Wm. Sebastian, —— Sebastian and Wm. Walker were killed.

The Charlotte and Salisbury papers of Saturday inform us that those places have been visited by snow, rain and sleet, and that the weather was intensely cold. We had some of the same here, though probably not so much as fell in the up-country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—James M. Towles—Auction sale Wednesday, the 14th.

House for Rent—Apply at this office.

Meeting of the Donors and Directors of the Orphan Endowment Fund.

The Wilmington *Journal* is delighted and rejoiced at the election of Mr. Ashe to the Senate. Of course.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, commenced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months........[illegible]
" " Three months........[illegible]
" " One month........[illegible]
Weekly paper, three months........[illegible]
" " six months........[illegible]

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, gratis.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time and watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale
Postponed
TO WEDNESDAY, 14TH INSTANT.

THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, &c., WILL COMMENCE at 10½ o'clock this day. Will also be sold, one likely Boy, 17 years old, a good Waiter and House Servant, faithful and trusty; one beautiful young Blooded Mare; one good Two Horse Wagon and Harness, and a lot of dry N C Salt. JAMES M TOWLES,
Auctioneer.
Dec 12-1t*

IMPORTANT
Notice.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DONORS to the "N C Orphan Endowment Fund" and of the Directors in the basement of the Baptist Church, in this city, on THURSDAY, the 15th of December, at 11 o'clock A M. A full attendance is desirable.
GEO W MORDECAI, President
C F Dewey, Financial Agent. Dec 12-3t

For Rent.

A DWELLING AND STORE HOUSE, CONTAINING eight rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house and a good garden attached. Situated near the centre of Fayetteville street. One of the best business stands in the city. Possession given the 1st day of January, 186